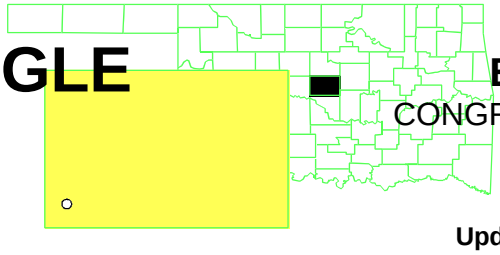
DOUBLE EAGLE REFINERY COMPANY

OKLAHOMA

EPA ID# OKD007188717



EPA REGION 6
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 06
Oklahoma County
Oklahoma City

Updated: September 08, 1999

Site Description

Location:
- Northeast Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- Two blocks southwest of the intersection of Eastern Avenue (Martin Luther King Blvd.) and NE Fourth Street, bordered by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe (ATSF) Railroad to the north.

Population:
- About 32,000 people live within three miles of the site.

Setting:
- Located in industrial area of city, southwest of the Fourth Street Abandoned Refinery Superfund site.
- One-half mile southwest of Douglas High School, one-quarter mile south of a residential area.

Hydrology:
- Shallow ground water directly beneath the site is not usable as a drinking water supply due to extremely high concentrations of total dissolved solids, the result of oil and gas activities in the area.
- Deeper ground water may be used as a supplemental water supply. However, area drinking water is currently supplied from area lakes several miles from the site.
- The nearest river is the North Canadian, about 2,500 feet south of the site.

Wastes and Volumes

l. Principle Pollutants

- Lead up to 13,300 ppm(sludge)
- Xylene(t) up to 48 ppm (soil/sed.)
- Ethylbenzene up to 10 ppm (soil/sed.)
- Trichloroethane 20 ppm (soil/sed.)

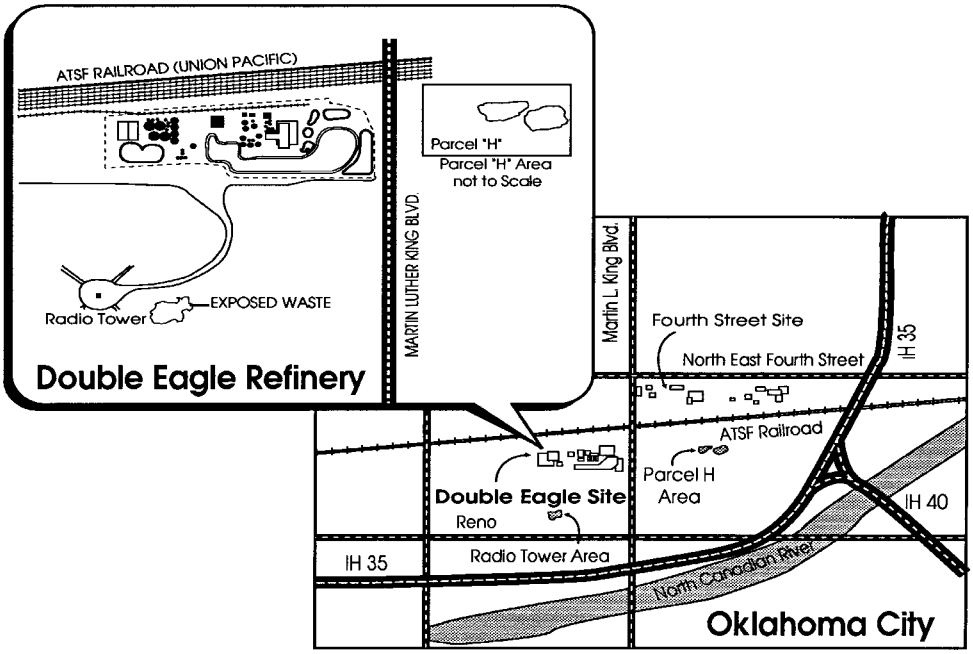
(ppm = parts per million)

2. Volume: 43,000 cubic yards (approximately)

Site Assessment and Ranking

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Site HRS Score: 30.83
Proposed Date: 6/24/88
Final Date: 3/31/89
NPL Update: No. 7

Site Map and Diagram



The Remediation Process

Site History:

- From 1929 until the early 1980s, the facility re-refined used motor oils from truck fleets, garages, automobile dealers, industries, and city, State, and Federal agencies primarily within the State of Oklahoma, by a process of acidulation and filtration.
- Based on soil, sludge, and water samples taken in October 1987, EPA proposed the site to the National Priorities List (NPL) in June 1988. Inclusion on the NPL was finalized in March 1989.
- EPA sent letters to 453 companies in September 1989 and August 1991 requesting information on their involvement in the Double Eagle facility. Thirteen of these companies are being pursued as potentially responsible parties (PRPs) and have been

offered the opportunity to participate in the remedy for the site.

- EPA began a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) in March 1990. Studies on the surface wastes were completed in September 1992; studies on the ground water were completed in September 1993.
- EPA selected stabilization and off-site disposal as the remedy to address surface contamination in September 1992.
- The remedy for the Ground Water Operable Unit was selected in April 1994. This remedy included ground water monitoring upon completion of the source removal.
- Records identifying 46 new potentially responsible parties were found in the Oklahoma State Department of Health archives in October 1992. These records (manifests) also indicated that a listed hazardous waste (trichloroethylene - TCE) was shipped to the site at one time. Because disposal of listed hazardous wastes was not included in the selected remedy, EPA followed administrative procedures to prove that the waste could be disposed as a non-hazardous material.
- EPA attempted to develop data necessary to complete a petition to delist the waste at the site, allowing the original remedy to be implemented. However, delisting of TCE was not possible according to the delisting guidance.
- EPA and Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) "contested" the manifest that showed TCE was sent to the site, since the manifest was dated during the time the site was only blending oil and not disposing of waste.
- The listed waste issue was resolved in July 1996, when ODEQ agreed with EPA's assessment that studies conducted for the site did not indicate the presence of TCE.
- EPA completed Phase I installation of the ground water system in March 1996, and the final phase was completed in September 1996.
- The Remedial Design for the source control operable unit was completed in April 1997.
- EPA has selected Tetra Tech EM Inc. through a RACS work assignment to conduct the remedial action for the source control operable unit through the Superfund program. Tetra Tech has selected several subcontractor to conduct different tasks associated with the remedial action activities.
- NSC conducted asbestos abatement activities at the site.
- OHM, prime contractor, is continuing remedial action activities at the site.

Health Considerations:

- Direct contact threat from lead contaminated sludge and soil.

Record of Decision

Signed:
September 28, 1992 (Source)

April 19, 1994 (Ground Water)

! The Source Control Record of Decision (ROD) calls for on-site stabilization and disposal in an off-site landfill permitted for non-hazardous wastes.

Other Remedies Considered	Reason Not Chosen
1. No Action/Limited Action	**Will not address all risks**
2. On-site stabilization and Capping	**Not considered permanent due to possible failure of cap.**
3. On-site stabilization, Onsite Disposal	**Was the recommended alternative but State preferred the more economical off-site disposal.**
4. On-site Incineration, Onsite capping of ash	**Does not address metals (primary risk)**
5. Off-site Incineration, Off site Disposal	**Does not address metals (primary risk)**

! The Ground Water ROD calls for monitoring slightly contaminated ground water upon completion of the source control remedy.

Other Remedies Considered	Reason Not Chosen
1. No Action	**Will not provide for protection of lower ground water.**
2. Pump and Treat	**Will not reduce overall risk due to possible off-site source and high dissolved solids.**

Community Involvement

! Community Involvement Plan: Developed 1/90
! Remedy selection open houses and workshops: 9/89, 11/89, 8/90, 04/91, 6/92.
! Original Proposed Plan Fact Sheet: 7/10/92
! Remedy selection public meetings: 7/17/92 (source), 8/12/93 (ground water)
! Remedial design/construction open houses: 11/94, 3/95, and 1/99.
! Milestone Fact Sheets: 9/89, 11/89, 2/90, 8/90, 3/91, 6/92, and 1/99.
! Citizens on site mailing list: 36
! Constituency Interest:
- Current and potential contamination to residential areas.
- Health effects
! Site Repository: Ralph Ellison Library, 2000 Northeast 23, Oklahoma City, OK 73111

Technical Assistance Grant

- Availability Notice: 09/89
- Letters of Intent Received:
  1) Eastside Environmental Coalition - 02/13/90
- Final Application Received: 03/15/91
- Grant Awards: 06/11/91, 09/29/94, 05/08/98
- Budget Periods: 06/11/91-05/31/94, 06/01/94-05/31/97, 05/08/98-05/31/00
- Grantee: Eastside Environmental Coalition, Inc.
  Chon Rouse, Administrator
  Oklahoma City, OK
- Technical Advisor: T.L.B. Associates, Inc., Millersville, MD
- Current Status: Active TAG.

Contacts

- **Remedial Project Manager (EPA):** Philip H. Allen, 214/665-8516, Mail Sta. 6SF-AP
- **Region 6 Ombudsman:** Arnie Ondarza, 214/665-6790, 6SF
- **State Contact**: Scott Thompson, (405) 702-5156
- **Community Involvement Coord.(EPA):** Donn Walters, 214/665-6483, Mail Sta. 6SF-P
- **Attorney (EPA):** Pamela Travis, 214/665-8056, Mail Sta. 6SF-DL
- **State Coordinator (EPA):** Robie Hirt, 214/665-8079, Mail Sta. 6SF-AO

Enforcement

- Forty two (42) PRPs were identified for the site.
- Two (2) major PRPs were identified and only one (1) viable.
- EPA is currently pursuing the major PRP identified for the site to reach a settlement offer.
- EPA is also pursuing final settlement offers with the de minimis PRPs based on a waste allocation estimate.

Present Status and Issues

- Records found in the Oklahoma State Department of Health archives indicated that a listed hazardous waste was sent to the site at one time. As part of the selected remedy, off-site disposal of the waste would take place at a RCRA Subtitle D facility. Subtitle D facilities are not permitted for disposal of listed hazardous wastes. EPA has three options to address the hazardous waste issue: 1) disposal at a facility permitted for hazardous waste [double the cost of the selected remedy]; 2) disposal of all waste on-site [not supported by the community]; or 3) prove that the waste is not hazardous and administratively "delist" the material.
- Based on sampling results, EPA and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) have agreed that listed waste materials are not present on site which would alter the selected remedial action and therefore will not change the Record of

Decision. While documents may have indicated that a listed waste was sent to the site, sampling results and records show that no disposal of hazardous wastes occurred during the timeframe of the manifest. Therefore the listed waste is no longer considered an issue for the site.

- EPA's ARCS contractor finalized the Remedial Design for the Source Control Operable Unit in April 1997.
- EPA contracted Tetra Tech EM, Inc, to manage construction activities for the site. All subcontracts for site construction activities were awarded by March 1998. OHM was selected as the contractor to conduct the major remedial action for the site.
- Asbestos abatement activities have been completed.
- Field cleanup activities have been completed. They final construction completion inspection was conducted on June 29, 1999.
- The Preliminary Close Out Report (PCOR) was signed by the Superfund Division Director on September 07, 1999. The PCOR documents that all construction activities have been completed at the Double Eagle Superfund site.

Benefits

- Remedial action construction activities for the Ground Water Operable Unit (OU No. 2) were completed in September 1996. The Remedial Action Completion Report was finalized in March 1997. ODEQ implemented the ground water monitoring program in December 1996.

- The Remedial Design for the Source Control Operable Unit, OU No. 1, was completed in April 1997.

- EPA has contracted with Tetra Tech under a RACS work assignment to conduct the remedial action for the source control operable unit through the Superfund program while continuing the enforcement process.

- Completion of the remedy selected for the Double Eagle site will mitigate risks from 43,000 cubic yards of contaminated sludge for approximately 32,000 people living within three miles of the site.